

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

Good.—The town authorities are having Main street thoroughly cleaned up. We tender them our thanks; and so will the citizens generally. Hope they will extend their explorations to Washington and Clay streets.

Admitted.—GRAHAM N. FITCH, who was elected U. S. Senator by the bogus joint convention of members of the Indiana Legislature, has been admitted, and sworn in. This is certainly a bare-faced act of a tyrannical majority. The seat of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, a few weeks since, was declared vacant; and yet he was elected, precisely under the same circumstances.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.—The result of the drawing has not been received by the Hon. Secretary at this place; but we learn from our exchanges that the following were drawn by tickets held in Kentucky: "Blessing Little Children;" editor of the Banner, Elkhart, Ky. "Cupid's Captive;" Miss Mary Berry, Ashland, Ky. "Faust and Margaret;" Thomas E. Pickett, Danville, Ky. "Winter Scene with Cattle;" Dr. William S. Chipley, Lexington, Ky. "A Winter in Germany;" Thomas D. Carson, Irvine, Ky. "A Scene in France;" W. D. Holloway, Keene, Mass., and others.

Rowdism.—About ten or twelve days ago, Mr. Slough, a Buchanan Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, while the House was in session, struck a brother Democrat, who had voted for Fremont. The offender was arraigned, and expelled; but every Buchanan Democrat, except Mr. Corry, of the House voted against the expulsion. Mr. Corry was very severe upon all who countenanced such rowdism and blackguardism. The Buchanan papers are denouncing Mr. Corry for his speech and vote. They say it was anti-Democratic; and that he has cavorted out of the traces.

Surplus Funds.—It is said at Washington, that Mr. Campbell of Ohio, will press a financial measure, now under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means, depositing the surplus revenue, reserving two millions, with the several States in proportion to the federal rates of representation, or about \$75,000 for each member.—The States to pledge their faith for the safe keeping of the money and to refund it when required for the purposes of the general government. It is proposed to pay half the surplus on the 1st of July, and the remainder on the 1st of October.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—The Memphis Eagle says the following just complimentary to our talented Representative. In the debate alluded to the Democracy were very badly whipped. They have been wincing ever since and trying to avoid the squatter sovereignty issue. The Eagle does no more than justice to Col. Marshall. It says: "The Democratic papers, referring to the late debate in the lower house of Congress in which Humphrey Marshall was set upon by a dozen, talk glibly of how he was 'used up.' The fact is, that Marshall has more brains and sense than all of his assailants together. He threw them off and crushed them one by one, as a bear would crush a many dogs. There are few better intellects in the Union, than that of Humphrey Marshall. There is no position in the Government too lofty for his talents. Kentucky is and ought to be proud of him."

American Victory.—Read the following account of a glorious American victory in New York, as sent to the Albany Statesman: "WATERBURY, Feb. 18, 1857. SIR:—Tell it to the Americans of the Empire State that the citadel of Americanism in Whitehall is safe. The Malakoff has again withstood the combined assaults of the allies. We have just closed our charter election. The battle was a hand to hand fight. The foreign vote went over in a body to the Republicans early in the day, leaving the Democratic vote among the scattering. Notwithstanding the adverse appearances, the result shows a clear American majority of 24 in the largest poll ever taken in the village and an average majority of 16 (counting all the splits against us) on our whole ticket, except Harbor Master, which was in favor of a Democrat on account of locality. The first gun from old Washington is a 'baby waker' to speculators in defunct Kansas stock, in our midst. The American heart will yet be found in the right place. Please bear it in mind this village is the home of the Senator from the 15th."

Another.—The Auburn American, of the 3d instant, records the following footstep of "Sam." The following telegraphic dispatch brings good tidings: "Yesterday American ticket elected over a fusion of Democrats and Republicans." Well done, Americans of Palmyra!—This is a noble response to Seneca Falls, and Watertown, and is full of encouragement to Americans everywhere. Our friends must have fought well to triumph over all their enemies, fused into a solid phalanx of opinion.

The Albany Statesman says: It was a contest scarcely less exciting than was the election last fall. The Americans stood out fair as Americans, upon the Binghamton Platform, with a straight American ticket. The Republicans and the Anti-Slavery and the Pro-Slavery parties—united on the only opposition ticket in the field. The union of these two oppositions was cordial and hearty. A heavy vote was as a consequence called out, and the result was the American ticket over the Fusion ticket by twenty majority! Last fall the combined majority against the Americans in the same election district, among the same voters, was about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY!

Negro Exemption.—The Louisville Journal, notices the proposition made by a correspondent of the Frankfort Commonwealth, that a law shall be passed exempting slaves from sale for the debt of their owners, contracted after the passage of the law, thus: "We see that a writer in the Frankfort Commonwealth proposes that all slaves shall be exempt from execution. This is a proposition that a very large proportion of the entire property of the South shall not be liable for the just debts of its owners. We think that creditors are already suffering and persecuted enough, far better entitled to legislation than debtors are. If credit is of any importance in the South, let it not be destroyed."

We apprehend, the Journal misapprehends the point of the proposition. We gave the article a very careful consideration, and we came to the conclusion, that the writer was correct, in the position taken in his last paragraph: "This law could not operate retrospectively, and therefore could do no injustice to creditors. It is my humble judgment, all of its effects would be to improve and strengthen slavery. The friends of the institution ought to advocate the proposition. The emancipationist ought to oppose it. The occupation of the negro-trade would be gone, except so far as he would be retained as a sort of scavenger, or executioner, to carry off the slaves whose bad conduct may make them deserve the punishment of transportation."

Mississippi.—The Legislature of Mississippi, now in session, has just passed a bill prohibiting any owner of slaves from punishing them with more than "nine and thirty lashes," at any one time, or for any one offence, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. All other unnecessary cruelty to slaves is also made indictable and punishable by fine and imprisonment. The same body has also passed a bill punishing by fine and imprisonment the passing of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

California.—Two United States Senators to be elected by the California Legislature during its present session, the one to supply a vacancy created by the expiration of the term for which Dr. GWYN was elected on the 4th of March 1855, and the other by the expiration of the term for which the Hon. JOHN B. WELLER was elected, on the 4th of March next. The last advice from California represented that considerable interest and anxiety was felt among all classes of people to know the result. The principal candidates are Messrs. GWYN, WELLER, LATIMER, and BRODERICK, and the result was regarded as very doubtful.

After the above was in type the telegraph informed us of a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence of the election of Mr. BRODERICK for the long term; and Mr. GWYN for the short term. **Missouri Democracy in favor of Negro Emancipation.**—We recently noticed, the election of Mr. PALM, of St. Louis, by the Legislature of Missouri, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, as a Director of the State Bank. He is a very worthy man personally; but it was objected to him, that he was avowedly in favor of the Abolition of slavery in the State. Notwithstanding this objection, he was elected—the Democratic party endorsing and electing him. This declaration on the part of the Democracy of Missouri, in favor of Emancipation, has created quite a controversy on the subject in the State. The leading organs of the Democracy boldly avow their adherence to the cause of negro Emancipation in that State. Take a sample: Here is what the St. Louis Democrat says: "The national Democrats voted for an acknowledged emancipationist. Henceforward a man may be a trusted, and honored national Democrat, although he is an emancipationist; and in the Democratic party a man will be trusted and honored because he is an emancipationist. If the doctrine of emancipation be no defect in the national Democrat, it is a virtue in the true Democrat." "We now trust our fortunes and our fate to the great cause of EMANCIPATION."

Kentucky Dead of Nicaragua.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writing from New Orleans, communicates the following list of persons from Kentucky who perished in Nicaragua. John C. Parsons, died on Lake Nicaragua, of fever. W. B. Hite, died at Granada of fever. Capt. J. S. Schorch, killed at Granada. Warden Pope, died at Granada of fever. Capt. William P. Jarvis, died at Tipitapa of wounds. Edward Vaughn, died of wounds received at the battle of San Jacinto. James Fisher, of Simpsonville, died at Granada of cholera. Oley Emmerson, died at Granada of cholera. Charles Leaf, died at Granada of cholera. Geo. Davis, burnt to death by the enemy. Samuel Glass, of Shelby, died at Granada of fever. Edward Gary, died at Granada of fever. Benjamin Talbot, of Bardonia, died at Granada of fever. Fred Moore, killed in battle. Wm. McKay, of Nelson, died at Granada of fever. Joseph Prentiss, died at Virgin Bay of fever. Edward H. Cross, burnt in a church by the enemy.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO USURY.—An important principle has been decided by Judge Roosevelt, in the Supreme Court. A draft drawn at Chicago on New York, was discounted at Chicago at 10 per cent interest, that being the legal rate in Illinois. The acceptor contended that, as his contract was made in New York, the law of that State restricting the rate of interest to 7 per cent governed, and rendered the acceptance void, for usury. The court held otherwise, and that the law of New York only applied to the rate of interest, which the acceptor should pay by way of damages, after default. We understand that two of the associate judges of the district concurred in the decision.

SLAVE EXEMPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippi says: After a long and interesting discussion of two days, the following amendment, offered by Mr. Elliott to the House bill, exempting a portion of slave property from sale under execution, passed the Senate by 20 yeas to 5 nays: "Exempting one slave, to be selected by the debtor, if he have more than one; and should such debtor elect to retain a female slave, then all the children of such female under the age of twelve years shall likewise be exempted."

Floods.—On the 7th and 8th instant, the melting of the snow and breaking up of the ice caused, throughout the country, very disastrous floods. We cannot undertake to publish the details of them, but will briefly refer to the most important. At Albany, New York, the flood is represented as tremendous; and caused a loss in the city, estimated at over \$2,000,000. A great part of the city was submerged, the water being in the second story of the houses. The water communicating with lime stored in warehouses caused it to set the buildings on fire, which added to the horrors of the occasion. The water was three feet higher than ever before. Houses, barns, bridges, boats, &c., were destroyed, and swept off; a large number of cattle—500 or 600 in Albany—and horses were drowned, and, worse than all, a number of human lives were lost.

Troy, New York, was also a heavy sufferer by floods. And all along the rivers, in New York, the canals and railroads, houses, grain, bridges, mills, factories, &c., were swept off. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the rivers have also been at extra flood tide; and the ice breaking up, caused very considerable destruction. The ice on the Susquehanna after starting, gorged near Harrisburg, and was thrown up on the railroad track twelve to fifteen feet. Bridges, houses, etc., have been carried away, and the destruction to railroad property is immense.

In Illinois, Michigan, and other Northern States the destruction was also great. In and about Chicago a number of lives were lost; the city was flooded; and the railroad bridges and track carried off, and destroyed. In and about Detroit the same state of things existed; and indeed, we may say that in all the Northern and Eastern, and Western States, the destruction of property, the loss of life, and the suffering caused by the ice and floods were scarcely ever equalled by any previous occasion.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—The Restorative for making the hair grow, stopping its falling out, and redeeming bald heads from their nakedness, is becoming celebrated. All the quick nostrums are giving way before it. Three-fourths of the mixtures for restoring and beautifying the hair do more injury than good. They burn the hair up—destroy the life at the roots, make the hair fall off, and produce premature baldness. But Prof. Wood's Restorative may be relied upon, as containing nothing which can in any manner be injurious to the hair, while its success in accomplishing what it pretends to be able to do, has been verified in hundreds of cases. We advise bald heads, and heads getting bald—all who wish to save their hair or obtain a new stock, to get a bottle of Wood's Restorative.—*Evansville Journal.*

Election of President.—Proceedings of Congress.—The telegraph communicates the following proceedings of Congress in reference to the Presidential election: FEBRUARY 11.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and immediately repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives to take part in opening and counting the vote for President and Vice President of the United States, in pursuance of a resolution adopted some days since. The United States Senators, accompanied by officers of that body, entered the House of Representatives, the members of the House receiving them standing. The President of the Senate took his seat at the right of the Speaker. Mr. Bigler, on the part of the Senators and Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, and Howard of Michigan, on the part of the House, appeared as tellers, and occupied the clerk's desk. The President announced the object of the meeting, it being pursuant to law in obedience to the convening order of the two Houses. The President opened first the vote of the State of Maine, which was read by tellers and the other States followed in rotation. The President announced the result of the count and declared Messrs. Buchanan and Breckenridge elected President and Vice President. A question was raised as to counting the vote of the Wisconsin electors, they having met on the 4th instead of the 3d of December. The President said that the functions of the two Houses were now discharged, in this matter. This decision was earnestly dissented from by both Senators and Representatives. Mr. Crittenden said the decision involved the privilege of determining the election of President of the United States. The President replied that he had neither assumed nor exercised such power, but had merely performed his duty as required by the Constitution. There was much confusion, and various propositions were offered to relieve the two Houses from their difficulties, but the President said no vote could be taken in convention. Mr. Stewart moved that the Senate return to their chamber, and this question was determined in the affirmative. The Senate, having returned from the House, proceeded to the consideration of the question relative to the Wisconsin electoral vote having been cast on a day not specified by law. The Senate adjourned without taking the question.

The question had occasioned difficulty in the House. Speeches were made as to the proper course of proceeding and the effect in future elections. While it was contended on the one hand that the vote of Wisconsin could not effect the result, it was argued on the other side that the question should be definitely decided. The House continued the subject in an animated manner till the adjournment, coming to no conclusion.

Fire at Louisville.—In our issue of last week we published a telegraphic dispatch in reference to a fire which occurred in Louisville on the morning of the 9th. The six large business houses known as "Smith & Rowland's Block," on Main street, between First and Second, were entirely destroyed, with most of the contents. The houses were occupied by C. Gallagher & Co.; Richard Atkinson & Co.; Brannin, Summers, & Co.; Bartley, Johnson, & Co.; John Raine, of the Galt House; Armstrong & Allen; Mitchell, Guthrie, & Co., and others. Total loss estimated at some \$250,000; of which \$181,000 was covered by insurance.

MURDER.—We learn that THOMAS COTTON, a young man, resident of Washington county, Ky., was shot dead at a house near Springfield, about the first of the month. The perpetrator of the deed, a young man, fled, and has not yet been arrested, though a reward is offered for his apprehension. The parties had attended a surprise party, when a difficulty ensued, in the course of which the deceased had acted the part of a peacemaker. It was adjusted, as it was thought, when he was deliberately approached as he stood in the doorway, and shot, expiring in a few moments.

Hogs in the Mountains.—The report that nearly all, or at least the greater portion, of the hogs driven to the mountains, to be kept on mast, through the winter, had perished during the cold weather, turns out to be unfounded. But very few have perished. The owners of the mountain forests will make large sums by their feeding. They take the hogs, and in the spring return them to their owners, receiving pay for the additional weight. One man will make this winter about \$10,000. This is making the mast of the mountain forest profitable.

A GRATIFYING CHANGE.—Within the week just now closing our city has experienced a most cheering change in every department of business and social life. The resumption of navigation has effected an exceedingly wonderful revolution in the affairs and appearance of Louisville. Trade has been enlivened. The hum of industry falls pleasantly on every side. Commerce rushes forward with accelerated pace. Mechanics are busy. Factories have resumed operations, and the wharf, so deserted, presents a scene of almost unparalleled activity. We owe all to the kind Providence which broke the fetters that for so long bound in icy embrace our beautiful river.—*Louisville Journal, of Saturday.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.—The Palatka Democrat of the 21st, says: We were permitted to see orders issued by Gen. Harney, and transmitted to the commanders of companies. The orders were to the effect that each company should engage in active duty in scouting the country for fifty miles around their respective stations. Notice of any Indian discovery should be communicated promptly to headquarters. It is promised that the soldiers shall be supplied with all the munitions of war. It is ordered that the frontier settlements must be protected from the Indians.

Robbed.—Hon. ANDREW J. DONELSON, was robbed of a draft for \$4,000, some valuable papers, and a fine gold watch valued at \$250, at Memphis several days ago. The payment on the draft had been stopped, and the only loss is in the papers and watch.

MR. CHOATE TO BE TAKEN CARE OF.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Argus (Buchanan) writes as follows: "It is said pretty confidently that Mr. Buchanan intends to offer some distinguished mark of his consideration to Rufus Choate, both as an acknowledgment of his own eminent talents, and the timely and generous aid of the Old Line Whigs in the late campaign. But for the transcendent claims and overpowering influence in favor of Mr. Toucey, he would have the Attorney Generalship; but it is supposed that Mr. Buchanan will offer him a prominent foreign mission. I do not vouch for these predictions."

Excitement in New York.—On the night of the 30th ultimo, a murder was committed in New York which has created a great deal of excitement in that city. It is stated that the Helen Jewett murder by Robinson, and the murder of Adams by Col did not create any thing like the excitement which exists on this occasion.—The facts are thus stated in New York papers: "On Saturday morning, January 31, at 8 o'clock, a servant boy in the house No. 31 Bond street, on going into the room of Harvey Burdell, the well-known surgeon dentist, found the doctor lying on the floor, his person and the room covered with blood. The boy immediately gave the alarm, and other parties in the house came to the scene. Dr. Burdell was found to be dead, and the appearance of the body gave rise to a report that he had burst a blood-vessel, and perished before he could summon help.—This was the story which was published in the evening papers of Saturday. A closer examination of the body, however, disclosed the fact that he had been murdered. There was no less than fifteen stabs in his neck and breast, made with some narrow-bladed sharp instrument, and on his neck were signs of an attempt at strangulation, which was further proved by the fact that his lungs were full of air, and his tongue was protruded between his teeth.—One of the cuts had severed the jugular vein, and another nearly separated the vertebral column. Two of the wounds in the breast had penetrated the heart, and the doctor, as he died, and the decision of the case below affirmed. The facts of this case are these: John G. Hall was re-elected in August last to the office of Marshal of the city of Lexington. After the election, his competitor, Francis Hostetter, filed a bill against Hall, alleging his ineligibility to the office, on the ground that the same provision in the Constitution which renders persons ineligible to the office of sheriff after a service of two consecutive terms applies to persons filling the office of marshal in cities; and claiming, under that state of case, that he was himself elected to the office. The court below (Judge Goodloe) decided that the constitutional restriction did apply to marshals as well as sheriffs, and that Mr. Hall was consequently ineligible, having served two terms; but that Mr. Hostetter, not having received a majority of the votes cast at the election, which the charter of the city requires, was not elected marshal. This decision was, upon appeal, affirmed by the Court of Appeals.—*Lex. Observer & Rep.*

THE ADMINISTRATION PATRONIZING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Boston Pilot, an intense, blood-and-fire Roman Catholic paper, has the annual advertisement of the Post Office proposals for carrying the mails throughout the country. It occupies nearly five columns of that sheet, and is, of course paid for at a round rate.—The Postmaster General, James Campbell, is a Roman Catholic of the Pilot type, and he takes good care so far as it is in his power, to put the government advertisements into the anti-American papers. We have only to get a few more such men into the Cabinet to deprive every journal in the land that is not a slave of Romanism, from having a penny's patronage. It is to just this extent that our governmental officers are tending. When the immense power of this patronage is considered, and the political danger that accompanies it, we may feel cause of alarm. Possibly the time is coming when the necessity of an American party will be acknowledged, and in quarters where now the very idea is scorned.—When the Postmaster General of the United States chooses for his pet organs such papers as the Pilot, N. Y. Freeman's Journal, and their kindreds, we think a very singular condition of things has been reached. And yet such are the facts. The Boston Post, Times, and Herald will take notice.—*Boston Rev.*

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.—At the recent meeting of the Board of Education of New York city, William Cullen Bryant, of the New York Evening Post, made a capital speech upon the subject of "Music in Schools," from which we make the following extract: "In making music a branch of common education, we give a new attraction to our common schools. Music is not merely a study; it is an entertainment; wherever there is music there is a crowd of listeners. We complain that our common schools are not attended as they ought to be. What is to be done? Shall we compel the attendance of children? Rather let us, if we can, so order things that children shall attend voluntarily—shall be eager to crowd to the schools; and for this purpose nothing can be more effectual, it seems to me, than the art to which the ancients ascribed such power that, according to the fables of their poets, it drew a very portion of the earth from their beds, and piled them in a wall around the city of Thebes. "It should be considered, moreover, that music in schools is useful as an incentive to study. After a weary hour of poring over books, with perhaps some discouragement on the part of the learner, if not despair at the hardness of his task, a song puts him into a more cheerful and hopeful mood; the play of the lungs freshens the circulation of the blood; and he sits down again to his task in better spirits, and with an invigorated mind. Almost all occupations are cheered and lightened by music. I remember once being in a tobacco manufactory in Virginia, where the work was performed by slaves, who envied their tasks with outbursts of psalmody. "We encourage the singing," said one of the proprietors; "they work the better for it." Sailors pull more vigorously at the rope for their "Yo, heave ho!" which is a kind of song. I have heard the vine-dressers in Tucuman, on the hill-sides, responding to each other in song, with which the whole region resounded, and which turned their hard day's work into pastime."

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: Great interest and some impatience are felt in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case. The delay in delivering the judgment has been caused by the affliction of Judge Daniel, who lost his wife in a very melancholy manner, and has not been able to resume his position on the bench. It is well understood that six of the nine Judges have decided that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional; but Judge Chief Justice is in the general conclusion, but raises some side issues, which prevent his general acquiescence in the decision. Judge Curtis moderately and Judge McLean very decisively dissent.—The judgment will be rendered by Chief Justice Taney. It will be his last written decision; and it is said, he will resign shortly after the installation of Mr. Buchanan.

DEFENDING THE SOUTH.—There is a vast amount of good sense in the following paragraph from the New Orleans Bulletin. The best way of defending the rights of the South is to make a vigorous and extended assault upon all fields and dispirited fences. The enemy is sure to enter in at every gap, and to lie concealed in every briar patch and acre of weeds he may discover. To route him, horse, foot and dragoon, it is necessary to set the plough and the spade going, and then to overwhelm him with mountains of manure. Nothing like manure, for the rights of the South and the expulsion of its enemies. They can't stand it at all. "The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions" are nothing in comparison with them. They may be attacked in front and rear, terribly shattered; but muck from the swamps and deep ploughing, with plenty of it, will prove invulnerable. Cotton bales are but greater in potency piled beside heaps of muck.

A Noble Deed.—The Boston Ledger records one of the noblest deeds we ever read of:—We have just heard of one of the noblest deeds of humanity that it has ever been our lot to record. Peter Falcon, of Cohasset, during the late terrible storms, saved the lives of eleven shipwrecked seamen. Although strongly urged not to leave the shore, Peter Falcon fastened life-preservers to his knees and went on his hands and knees on the ice upwards of a quarter of a mile to the barque New Empire and ship California, wrecked on the coast, and rescued the lives of eleven men. All honor to Peter Falcon.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS IN THE WIND.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that on Monday a lad of some dozen years was going along the street, with a book containing about \$800 in bills, and when turning the corner, he slipped and fell, and the same time encountered a violent gust of wind. In his attempt to break the force of his fall, the book fell from his hand and opening exposed the bills to the full force of the wind. They were carried in every direction—rising high in the air and were nearly all blown out of sight. "The little fellow endeavored to recover the treasure, but only about eighty of the eight hundred dollars, rewarded the efforts of himself and of some passers-by."

REMARKABLE.—Our readers may remember the announcement of the drawing of Wm. Steel, of Aberdeen, of the fast-boat of John B. Campbell, some 75 miles above here, on the 4th of last December. Every effort to recover his body failed. James Potts, an old man living just above Aberdeen, dreamed on Thursday night last that he had caught Steel's body in the river, and reported the dream on Friday to Mr. Campbell. Again, on Friday night, he dreamed the same dream. And on Saturday afternoon went down to the river side, near his home, and immediately in front of a garden-spot owned and cultivated by Mr. Steele in his life-time, to take care of his skill and some wood which was in danger of being carried off by the ice. While pushing the ice away from his skill, Steele's body floated around in the eddy, under the drift, and was recognized and drawn out. It was interred on Sunday afternoon, with the honors of Odd Fellowship, of which Order he was a worthy member. It is spoken of as a very singular and remarkable circumstance, that his body should thus have floated home to receive a Christian burial.—*Mayville Eagle.*

TERMS OF OFFICE OF CITY MARSHALS.—The case of Hall vs. Hostetter, on appeal from the Fayette Circuit Court, was decided, and the decision of the case below affirmed. The facts of this case are these: John G. Hall was re-elected in August last to the office of Marshal of the city of Lexington. After the election, his competitor, Francis Hostetter, filed a bill against Hall, alleging his ineligibility to the office, on the ground that the same provision in the Constitution which renders persons ineligible to the office of sheriff after a service of two consecutive terms applies to persons filling the office of marshal in cities; and claiming, under that state of case, that he was himself elected to the office. The court below (Judge Goodloe) decided that the constitutional restriction did apply to marshals as well as sheriffs, and that Mr. Hall was consequently ineligible, having served two terms; but that Mr. Hostetter, not having received a majority of the votes cast at the election, which the charter of the city requires, was not elected marshal. This decision was, upon appeal, affirmed by the Court of Appeals.—*Lex. Observer & Rep.*

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A Noble Deed.—The Boston Ledger records one of the noblest deeds we ever read of:—We have just heard of one of the noblest deeds of humanity that it has ever been our lot to record. Peter Falcon, of Cohasset, during the late terrible storms, saved the lives of eleven shipwrecked seamen. Although strongly urged not to leave the shore, Peter Falcon fastened life-preservers to his knees and went on his hands and knees on the ice upwards of a quarter of a mile to the barque New Empire and ship California, wrecked on the coast, and rescued the lives of eleven men. All honor to Peter Falcon.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS IN THE WIND.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that on Monday a lad of some dozen years was going along the street, with a book containing about \$800 in bills, and when turning the corner, he slipped and fell, and the same time encountered a violent gust of wind. In his attempt to break the force of his fall, the book fell from his hand and opening exposed the bills to the full force of the wind. They were carried in every direction—rising high in the air and were nearly all blown out of sight. "The little fellow endeavored to recover the treasure, but only about eighty of the eight hundred dollars, rewarded the efforts of himself and of some passers-by."

REMARKABLE.—Our readers may remember the announcement of the drawing of Wm. Steel, of Aberdeen, of the fast-boat of John B. Campbell, some 75 miles above here, on the 4th of last December. Every effort to recover his body failed. James Potts, an old man living just above Aberdeen, dreamed on Thursday night last that he had caught Steel's body in the river, and reported the dream on Friday to Mr. Campbell. Again, on Friday night, he dreamed the same dream. And on Saturday afternoon went down to the river side, near his home, and immediately in front of a garden-spot owned and cultivated by Mr. Steele in his life-time, to take care of his skill and some wood which was in danger of being carried off by the ice. While pushing the ice away from his skill, Steele's body floated around in the eddy, under the drift, and was recognized and drawn out. It was interred on Sunday afternoon, with the honors of Odd Fellowship, of which Order he was a worthy member. It is spoken of as a very singular and remarkable circumstance, that his body should thus have floated home to receive a Christian burial.—*Mayville Eagle.*

TERMS OF OFFICE OF CITY MARSHALS.—The case of Hall vs. Hostetter, on appeal from the Fayette Circuit Court, was decided, and the decision of the case below affirmed. The facts of this case are these: John G. Hall was re-elected in August last to the office of Marshal of the city of Lexington. After the election, his competitor, Francis Hostetter, filed a bill against Hall, alleging his ineligibility to the office, on the ground that the same provision in the Constitution which renders persons ineligible to the office of sheriff after a service of two consecutive terms applies to persons filling the office of marshal in cities; and claiming, under that state of case, that he was himself elected to the office. The court below (Judge Goodloe) decided that the constitutional restriction did apply to marshals as well as sheriffs, and that Mr. Hall was consequently ineligible, having served two terms; but that Mr. Hostetter, not having received a majority of the votes cast at the election, which the charter of the city requires, was not elected marshal. This decision was, upon appeal, affirmed by the Court of Appeals.—*Lex. Observer & Rep.*

THE ADMINISTRATION PATRONIZING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Boston Pilot, an intense, blood-and-fire Roman Catholic paper, has the annual advertisement of the Post Office proposals for carrying the mails throughout the country. It occupies nearly five columns of that sheet, and is, of course paid for at a round rate.—The Postmaster General, James Campbell, is a Roman Catholic of the Pilot type, and he takes good care so far as it is in his power, to put the government advertisements into the anti-American papers. We have only to get a few more such men into the Cabinet to deprive every journal in the land that is not a slave of Romanism, from having a penny's patronage. It is to just this extent that our governmental officers are tending. When the immense power of this patronage is considered, and the political danger that accompanies it, we may feel cause of alarm. Possibly the time is coming when the necessity of an American party will be acknowledged, and in quarters where now the very idea is scorned.—When the Postmaster General of the United States chooses for his pet organs such papers as the Pilot, N. Y. Freeman's Journal, and their kindreds, we think a very singular condition of things has been reached. And yet such are the facts. The Boston Post, Times, and Herald will take notice.—*Boston Rev.*

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Mr. E. C. DAVIS.—This gentleman has published in the St. Joseph, Mo. Gazette, the following card.—From some cause, we have not had the "Cycle" for several weeks: A CARD.—Messrs. PROCTER & CUNIFF: I am now in the city, and only bespeak the indulgence of the public to meet my expectations in regard to myself. Will you extend to me the courtesy of the press until I can be heard? Respectfully, E. C. DAVIS.

Special Notices.

CAPITOL HOTEL. FRANKFORT, KY. JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. The Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company continue to make insurances against fire on buildings located in the country, detached buildings

The Garland.

Watch, watch, mother,

Mother, watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the hay street,
Ringing bells, and and and!
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go on every day,
Give them, mother, while you may!

Mother, watch the little hand,
Picking berries by the way;
Licking luscious from the bowl;
Tossing up the fragrant trail;
Never drop the question ask,
Why to me this way is best;
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Pattering eloquent and wild;
What is said, and what is sung;
By the happy, laughing child;
Cock the words, and sing the songs;
Sup the voice to be his broken;
This same tongue may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating with warm for you;
Whomsoever lesson you impart;
Keep, keep, keep, young heart true;
Fervent every word and deed;
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Reaping for eternity!

Miscellaneous.

Go back, Rose.—By ELLEN LOUISA CHAMBERLAIN.—There were three of us—Kate, Annette, and myself—and we were going into the old wood to hunt for strawberries. Oh! it was such a delicious day in June. The birds sang till the air was fairly vocal with melody, and all the green trees nodding their heads in approbation. The very brook seemed to have caught the general inspiration, and danced along the meadows, as if keeping time to a quick-step of the fairies.

Annette and I had been with our schoolmate Kate Harrington. Deacon Harrington's old-fashioned, brown house from the South. Behind it stretched a broad, green meadow, and still farther back was a densely wooded acclivity, famous for flowers and berries in its geography. Every child in Ryefield used to love to look at Deacon Harrington's old brown house, even in those early days, when I had not a single well-defined notion of artistic taste in my curly head. I know now that it combined to an eminent degree the elements of the picturesque. The low roof, which sloped backward nearly to the ground, was grey with moss. Ivy crept about the windows, and over the rustic porch had twined climbing roses, and with heavy clusters of trumpet crocuses.

There was a rude seat at the doorway, made of the little boughs of the white birch, twisted together in fantastic fashion, and there grandmother Harrington was wont to sit, with her grey woolen knitting work. Oh! what a treat we used to think it to spend a half-day with Kate Harrington. "I wish I were you, Kate," exclaimed Annette, after we had spent half the long summer afternoon chasing butterflies and arranging a vegetable baby house with holly hocks for its lovely parasols, and tea-pots manufactured out of vegetable poppy pods. "I wish I were you, and then I could be happy all day long, with nothing to trouble me."

"You could, could you?" and Kate's cheeks flushed, as she put away from them her heavy bunch of black hair—your think and that's all you know about it. I have thousand ideas in my head. There's Rose, for instance, who never seems to be constantly taking care of her, and she's the greatest little torment you ever saw. By the way, girls, let's start after those strawberries in the wood, now she's out of sight for a minute, so she won't tease us to go with us!"

We were just about half way across the meadow, when we heard a sweet voice crying.

"Please, sister Kate! Rose wants to go too."

I turned round, I remember, and thought how beautiful was the little stranger counting toward us. She was very unlike the sister Kate. Kate was a brunette, but the little white-robed figure tripping across the meadow had a pale, spiritual face, and long curls of gold as falling to her very waist. There was a hush on her cheek, and a look of eager, yearning interest in her large, blue eyes; and she stretched her dimpled arms toward us, and kept crying in her sweetest tones.

"Please, sister Kate! Rose wants to go too."

"Go back, Rose, you're too little to come! Go back! Go back!"

Kate's eyes had a way of being mischievous, and the little one put her fingers to her eyes, and silently turned toward the house.

We hurried on in the direction of the wood, without giving a single glance backward. I think Kate's conscience reproached her for her selfishness, and I know that my own pleasure was spoiled for the afternoon.

We found plenty of strawberries red and ripe, among their beds of leaves. There were little blue-eyed blossoms, too, that kept reminding me of Rose, and I was not sorry when the sunset shadows lengthened, and we turned to go home.

We had gone down the hill out of the wood, and crossed several runs of the meadow-land, when Kate said what is that white thing by the brook? Do you see it?

We saw it. At first we thought she was dead. Scarcely we saw the faintest breath to steal from her parted lips, and the pulsations of her heart were so weak you could scarcely feel them. It was some time before we succeeded in waking her, and then her limbs seemed chilled and stiffened by the subtle dampness of the meadow land atmosphere. She could not stand. How many times that afternoon the little darling had begged us to "make a chair" for her, with our hands, and we made one now, and we could not stop.

We made one now, and we could not stop. She twined her dimpled arms about our necks and held on very tight, but she could not speak except once, and then she only said, "Ain't I most big enough, sister Kate?"

Mrs. Harrington met us at the door with a wild look of alarm. "Good heavens, Kate!" she exclaimed, "what's the matter with Rose?"

"Ain't I most big enough, sister Kate?"

"No, no, no, but she went into the meadow and got to sleep, and we found her there sleeping."

Oh, there were anxious hearts in Deacon Harrington's brown house that night—very tenderly was the suffering little Rose cradled on her mother's breast, but not once did she speak coherently. Her cheeks burned, and her eyes sparkled with fever; her dimpled arms were tossed above her

head, and every little while, between her moans, she would stretch out her hands toward some imaginary object and say: "Please, sister Kate, isn't Rose most big enough?"

Three days passed—days of incessant watching and weariness, and toward evening the little Rose opened her blue eyes, after a rest as slumber. She seemed much better, and the mother glanced hopefully up to the kind physician in bending over her.

"I cannot say she's better, madam," God knows I wish I could; but Rose must die before midnight!—and the tears stood in glittering drops on the good man's cheeks.

The mother's great grief was not noisy. She quietly lifted her darling from the bed, and set down with her in her arms. Kate stood by, sobbing as if already the brand of Cain was upon her brow.

"Please, madam," said the little one at length, and big enough to point Heaven!"

"Yes, darling," was the tearful answer, "Jesus loves little children."

"And, mamma, do you 'pose he'll forgive me for sitting down in the meadows to watch Kate, when you told me I mustn't ever stay there?"

"Yes, my pet, the good Saviour will forgive you for anything, if you are only sorry; but Rose doesn't want to go to Heaven and leave mother, does she?"

"I heard somebody say I must go, when I was asleep, mother, a beautiful lady, who was the doctor's wife, and she said she'd take me home, but I didn't go. I woke up just to kiss you and sister once more. Please kiss me, Kate, little Rose won't be naughty up in Heaven, and I'll grow big before you come, Kate, so I can play with you up there!"

There were tears, sighs, a funeral, and a little coffin. The rosebud opened its petals on the bosom of Jesus. The little earth-flower was "big enough for Heaven!"

I Never Gossip.—Oh, no, I never gossip! I have enough to do to take care of my own business without talking about the affairs of others. Mrs. Smith. Why, there's Mrs. Craker, she deals in scandal by the wholesale; it does seem to me as though that woman's tongue must be worn out, but there's no danger of that. If everybody was like me there wouldn't be much trouble in the world. Oh, no, I never gossip!

But did you know that Miss Elliot had got a new dress, Mrs. Smith? You didn't! Well, she has; it's a real beauty; I saw it myself. I saw it myself for her to be so extravagant! I mean to give her a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her words, don't you? Well, I don't care if she did, why, it's only two months since her father died, and now, to see her dash out in this style, it's a burning shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch St. Louis, but I guess she'll find herself mistaken, he's got more sense than to be caught by her, if she has got a broadside dress. And there's the upstart dressmaker, Kate Manly; setting her cap for the doctor's son; the impudence of some people is perfectly astonishing. I don't think for my better than she ought to be; for she's a new girl, I never did know her, with her mother, when any one's around; my word for it, she can look, cross enough when there ain't; then she says she's only seventeen! Goodness knows she's as old as my Arabella Lucretia, and she's—well I won't say how old, but she's more than seventeen, and I ain't ashamed to say so either; but I guess Dr. Manly's son will have more discretion than to think of marrying her.

One folks call her handsome! Well, I don't. She ain't, but she's got a good looking as my daughter Jane. Then the way she showed up her hair in such fly-away curls; and if you believe it, Mrs. Smith, she actually had the impudence to tell me that she couldn't make her hair straight as my Maria Jane's. Impudence! I said I'd curling papers and curling rings alone, I'd risk but what her hair would be as straight as anybody's.

But what do you think of the minister's wife, Mrs. Smith? You like her. Well, say I say, you've got a very peculiar taste. Why she's good as Lucifer; been married a whole week, and hasn't had time to get to know her husband, and she's so sure to get out of town to get him a wife, for any way; and then above all things, to get that little girlish-looking thing. Why didn't he take one of the parishioners? There's my Arabella Lucretia would have made him a better wife than he's got now. Then she's just about the right age for him. She's two years older than the minister. I should think it was a pity if I didn't know my own daughter's age, Mrs. Smith! If some folks would mind their own business as I do, I'd thank them. —Waverly Magazine.

Children's Teeth.—The importance of preserving children's teeth, seen but poorly understood by those having the care of them, or if understood, sadly neglected.

Children properly fed, clothed, and exercised in the open air, seldom if ever have any difficulty with their teeth, after they are once fairly through the gums. The roots of the first teeth gradually absorb as the process of growth goes on, and take their place, and in due time fall out or are easily extracted with the fingers.

Never take out one of these first teeth simply because it is loose, unless you can see the new tooth coming to take its place; by examining the gum directly under the loose tooth you may see the point or form of the new one just ready to cut through the gum, then extract the loose one at once.

If the first teeth are extracted too soon, the jaws will contract, and the remaining teeth will come together so as nearly close the space, thus throwing the second tooth, when it comes, out of the regular channel, causing a deformity not only to the teeth but to the whole expression of the face. The question is often asked, why do children's teeth decay so early? This is not easily answered in full, but the most fruitful cause seems to be bad diet. The child is fed from the mother's plate, is denied neither milk, nor pound cake, relishes neither curried in diluted acid, and is not forgotten when the mother goes to the candy shops. These things, with many other evils, tend to bring on a derangement of the stomach and a consequent acid condition of the saliva, which causes an early decay of the teeth, even long before the second set has begun to appear. This early loss is unnatural, and the consequent shrinking of the jaws and gums is the cause of much of the irregularity of the teeth at the present day, and this early trouble is increasing and will continue to increase until mothers give more attention to the proper diet of their children, and care for their teeth, for there is no time in life when care is more needed than from the appearance of the first to the second set.

They should be brushed with a soft brush daily, and if the gums are unhealthy use a little castile soap, or some simple stringent. In short, use every effort to preserve the first teeth in proper time, as they are very essential to the proper growth and development of the second or permanent teeth.

Chinese Sugar Cane—Circular.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

December 10, 1855.

Sir: By mail I send you a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct supervision of this Office, sufficient to plant sixteen acres, with the view of extending the culture of this plant in your State.

I consider, you will oblige me by putting it into such hands, for cultivation, as will be likely to keep the seed pure and mixed with other plants, and return you one half the product for subsequent distribution. I think it would be proper to obtain a written obligation from each of the parties thus receiving the seeds.

The new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our economical products. Its seeds were sent, some six years ago, from the north of China, by M. de Moirans, to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at V. rieres, in France, in the autumn of 1854, Mr. D. J. Brown, then on a mission from this Office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to infer, that from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing, and its resemblance in appearance and habit to Indian cane, it would flourish in any region where that plant would thrive. From this source, he obtained some two hundred pounds of the seed, which he distributed to small parcels, under the supervision of the members of Congress, with the view of experimenting with it in all parts of the Union, and there by ascertaining its adaptation to our soil and climate. In numerous instances, the results proved highly satisfactory, as it attained the height of eight or ten feet, as far north as St. Paul's in Minnesota, and matured its seeds at various points in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other places further South. The following year, when in France, on a similar mission as above, Mr. Brown obtained several pounds of the seed, which he brought from South Africa, by Leonard Wray, of London, and which has since proved to be identical with that obtained by this Office in 1854.

There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as to the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vilmorin, a scientific cultivator, of Paris, previously gave it the name of *Holcus saccharatus*, which had previously been applied to the common broom corn, if not to other species, at least varieties, of some allied plant. He also conjectured that it might be the *Sorghum vulgare* (Andropogon sorghum of others), and thought that it might comprehend a variety of it, as well as *Andropogon cafrus*, *bicolor*, &c.

Mr. Wray, who has done much time and attention to the cultivation of this plant, with the view of extracting sugar from its juice, at Cape Natal and other places, states that in the Southeast part of Caffraria, there are at least fifteen varieties of it, some of them growing to a height of 12 or 15 feet, with stems as thick as those of the sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) M. Vilmorin, also says, that in a collection of seeds sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, in 1840, by M. d'Abadie, there were thirty kinds of sorghum among the growth of which he particularly recognized several plants having stems of a saccharine flavor. Others are not of the opinion that the common broom corn, (*Holcus saccharatus*), the Chocolate or Guinea cane (*Sorghum vulgare*), and the Chinese sugar cane (*Sorghum Saccharatum*), all of which, containing more or less saccharine matter, belong to the same species, but are variations caused by differences of soil and climate, or by a disposition to sprout, after the manner of Indian cane and other plants under cultivation. The Chinese sugar cane, however, differs from the others, in containing a far larger portion of juice, and consequently is more valuable for sugar and other economical uses.

In 1766, a plant analogous to the one in question, was exported from India to Florence, in Italy, by Pietro Adanson, for the extraction of sugar; it must have been of a different variety, as he describes its seeds as of a light brown color, while those of the Chinese sugar cane are of a shining jet black, and in appearance identical with those of the *Sorghum vulgare*, of the old collection.

DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF GROWTH.—The Chinese sugar cane, when cultivated on ordinary land in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom corn, grows to a height of from 8 to 10 feet, while in Europe it does not attain much more than half of this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom, or down, and leaves some what flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian cane, but more elegant in form. When cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical panicle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades and finally into dark purple, at maturity. In France and the central and northern sections of the United States, it has thus far proved an annual, but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that from the vigor and fullness of the lower part of the stalks in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands far better than Indian cane, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state, suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and have been removed where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill.

CULTIVATION.—Since its introduction to this country, the Chinese sugar cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian cane. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom corn, but will prosper on much poorer soil. It does not succeed as well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one-half of its usual height. If the seeds are planted in May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian cane, and the other a month or two later, at the time, or before the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool for it to ripen in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further South, if he were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass in the spring, and remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian cane, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds are found to be sufficient for an acre. If the soil be

indifferent or poor, they may be sown in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the plants from ten to twelve inches asunder. If the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or six seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction, and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian cane. And suckers or superfluous shoots, which may spring up, may be removed.

The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground, by excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure, airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles appear, and the second as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, and cured like the tops of stalks of Indian cane. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45 or 60 degrees F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks, or stored in a succulent state, for fodder in sheds or barns, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

CAUTION.—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dutch corn. Guinea cane, or broom corn, as it hybridizes or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

THE BONES OF A GIANT.—A correspondent from Cleveland, Ohio, says:

"A few days ago, while Wat Eekman and Mike Shotts were digging a well for James Malson, Esq., near North Bend, Ohio, the skeleton of a man, or rather of a giant, was found twenty-nine feet below the surface of the earth, when living, lowered to the enormous height of twenty-three feet and ten inches."

Prof. Lind, who examined the skeleton, says:

"The os-humerus of the skeleton measured six feet four and a half inches, and the superior condyle, where it enters the glenoid cavity of the scapula, measured eighteen and three-eighths inches in diameter."

Hence, says the Doctor, "admitting the proportion demonstrated by comparison, that all muscular power depends on the magnitude of the articulating condyles of the limbs to which they are attached, we must arrive at the startling fact, that this monster man while in the full vigor of life, was twenty-three feet and ten inches high, and was capable of wielding the forearm with sufficient force to have thrown a cannon ball weighing eighteen pounds from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, or a distance of eighty-eight miles; or to have taken a large millstone in each hand, and have walked with perfect ease at the astonishing rate of thirty-seven and one-eighth miles an hour."

Many a farmer, by too sparingly seeding his meadows, has had to cede his whole farm.

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If you want to know anything of the Doctor's skill call at his office and see his certificates, and, unless, however, you are a friend of his, call at his residence near Gump School No. 2, Mammoth Road, Pelham, N. H. five miles from Lowell.

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